JULY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2563

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1779.

*Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.*

## GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN purſuance of the Reſolve of Congreſs of January the ſecond laſt, reſpecting the Emiſſions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11. 1778, there have been deſtroyed in this Office, *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thouſand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emiſſion of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emiſſion of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

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*JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

*When God from Chaos gave this World* TO BE,
*Man then he form'd, and form'd him* TO BE FREE.
*American Independence, a Poem.* FRENEAU.

*N. B.* DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

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HEAD OF ELK, *July 17, 1779.*

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter-General, Forage-Maſter-General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit.

§ H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

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WEST-NANTMILL, *July 12, 1779.*

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

‖ 2 w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

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*Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.*

## FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

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## TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small-Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt, out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars, paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

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*Meſſieurs* HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE author of a publication, ſigned Common Senſe, in your paper of the fourteenth inſtant, complains that I was not ſufficiently explicit in the character which I gave of myſelf in the piece publiſhed in your Gazette of the 7th. My view was indeed ſimply to lay facts and arguments before the public, the truth and force of which did not depend on the character or principles of the perſon who related and made uſe of them. I ſhould therefore have juſtly been excuſed from ſaying any thing of myſelf, had not Common Senſe inſinuated that the author of Americanus was a member of Congreſs, or of the Aſſembly of this State. It is really impoſſible to conceive how or in what way the merits of the piece, ſigned Americanus, could be affected, by the author's being a member of Congreſs, or Aſſembly, or ſimply a private citizen; but this writer, by long practice, has acquired ſuch a vicious and malevolent habit, that it is almoſt impoſſible for him to write a ſingle page without becoming perſonal. For once I will indulge him, though I make a ſmall treſpaſs on the patience of the public, whilſt I aſſure them and him, that the author of Americanus is not an Engliſhman, that he is not, nor ever was a tory, that he never abuſed the confidence, or betrayed the ſecrets of Congreſs, that he has ever been independent in his principles, as well as fortune, content with the free and peaceable enjoyment of little, never anxious to increaſe that little, and happy even when it was made ſtill leſs in the ſervice of his country. That he early took and has invariably purſued meaſures, the moſt unequivocal and decided, in favour of the liberty and independence of theſe States. That he has not been raiſed into importance, nor either ſupported or enriched by the diſtreſſes and calamities of his country, but has ſuffered individually, as well as in common with his countrymen and fellow-citizens; and conſidering a ſafe and honourable peace as the principal object of the war, it appeared to him a duty he owed the public to inform them of the cauſe for procraſtinating a negociation, and proionging a war, the moſt barbarous and ſavage of any ever carried on by modern and civilized nations. This, with the true cauſes of the depreciation of our money, our loſs of credit, and the perplexed and diſtreſſed ſituation into which our public affairs are at length brought, ſhall, after I have made a few obſervations on the publication of Common Senſe in anſwer to my laſt, be the ſubject of this and a following paper. It requires no great abilities in a writer to quibble, or to pun, or even to laugh at his own conceits; ſtill leſs are requiſite to abuſe an antagoniſt, inſtead of anſwering him. The author of the pieces, ſigned Common Senſe, is well known to be quite equal to either; the public have long ſince been convinced of this; but has he advanced any thing to confute what Americanus aſſerted? Has he demonſtrated the juſtice and good policy of inſiſting on an explicit acknowledgment from Great-Britain of our right to the Newfoundland fiſheries, as a *ſine qua non* of a treaty of peace? After having quoted ſeveral paſſages of my laſt, and by commenting on them, in a manner peculiar to himſelf, endeavouring to convict me of inconſiſtency, he repeats the argument which he had before uſed.—This I had before quoted at large and drawn the conſequence, which was, *that neither France, Great-Britain, nor any other power have any right to the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, or on the coaſt of this continent, nor can have any, but what is derived from theſe States.* This conſequence he does not deny, but contents himſelf with repeating the argument he had before uſed, in preciſely the ſame words, and there leaves it. The queſtions therefore before the public are, ſimply, whether any nation has, or can have, any right in the fiſheries, but what they derive from theſe States? and ſuppoſing it to be granted, or proved, that they have none, whether the nation we are at war with will ever be brought to acknowledge this, or the nation we are allied with to ſupport us at all events in the claim? Let the impartial public judge. The caſe is fairly before them. It will anſwer no purpoſe to throw away time, and waſte paper, in examining minutely this production of *Common Senſe*, unleſs it were to ſhew, what muſt be obvious to every attentive reader, that it is the moſt uncommonly nonſenſical of any of his performances. Perſonal invective, punns, half formed witticiſms and quaint alluſions, are the leading features of this author, and never fail to mark and characterize all his productions. In his piece of the 30th of June, after declaring that Americanus had not *one advocate in his favour*, he pronounces the dreadful *curſe of univerſal reprobation* on him, then throws out hints about the author's being in Congreſs, or Aſſembly, and inſinuations that his principles and views are dangerous: He then throws together, into one ſhort paragraph, all his arguments on the ſubject, the only poſſible conſequence to be drawn from which I have already mentioned. In his next, inſerted in your papers of the 14th and 21ſt, he is very lengthy, and in his own conceit very witty. He appears overjoyed at the diſcovery that W. H. D. are the initials of theſe words, *We have Dunces*; ſo much ſo, that he ſeems wholly to have forgotten the principles he ſet out with, and the arguments he made uſe of in his firſt publication, and repeated in the beginning of his laſt, to prove our abſolute and even excluſive right to the fiſheries. For he laughs at the idea of there being *Laws of Nations;** he roundly declares there are no ſuch laws fixed and known to exiſt. "Whereas (ſays he) the law "of nations is in theory the law of treaties, compound-"ed with cuſtomary uſage, *and in practice juſt what they* "*can get and keep till it be taken from them.*" If this new and conciſe definition be admitted, Common Senſe, as well as myſelf, ought to aſk pardon of the public for taking up their time with our reaſoning, or attempts to reaſon, on the ſubject. Force, the *ultima ratio Regum*, or logic of Kings, is the only rightful arbiter, and our appeal lies not to the juſtice of our cauſe, but to the force of our arms. This places the ſubject in a very different point of light from that in which it was conſidered before. Reaſon and argument are out of the queſtion entirely, nor will perſonal abuſe, punns, quibbles or witticiſms, though this author ſhould lend us his whole magazine of them, immenſe as it is, be of any force againſt the weighty and cutting arguments of lead, the bayonet and ſabre.

But this writer wiſhes to perſuade the public, that Americanus is diſpoſed to renounce and give up the fiſheries, hoping thereby to prejudice the public againſt the man, whoſe arguments he found himſelf unable to reply to. Now the fact is, Americanus wiſhed to preſerve our right to the fiſheries; he knows and acknowledges their importance, and the diſpute has ariſen from different ſentiments, as to the meaſures moſt likely to retain them. Common Senſe ſet out with aſſerting our natural, abſolute and excluſive right to them, and ſeemed diſpoſed to reſt our claim on that plea. Americanus was of opinion, that this ground was too doubtful to riſque ſo important a cauſe on, and that this plea might and moſt certainly would be queſtioned, and that not by Great-Britain *only*. His arguments on this point, on which at firſt the whole diſpute reſted, are left unanſwered, and Common Senſe, ſhifting his ground, ſays that the laws, and conſequently with them the faith and juſtice of nations, have in practice no other rule or object, than for each to keep what he has, and get what he can, his words are—"*the law of nations is in theory the law of* "*treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage, and in prac-*"*tice, juſt what they can get and keep till it be taken from* "*them.*"

Is not Great-Britain, at this moment, in the poſſeſſion of the fiſheries, and of the territories adjacent to them? And further, are they not in poſſeſſion of ſome parts, and capital ones too, of theſe States? They are, and by this rule have *a right to keep them until they be taken from them.* If at this inſtant we are unable to force them out of their hands, their right is unqueſtionable, ſo long as we do not deſtroy their right by force of arms; and if their right to theſe poſſeſſions is unqueſtionable, what have we to ſay againſt the manner in which they treat what they have a right to? Whether the author of this new doctrine is really a Britiſh Emiſſary I pretend not to ſay, but every one will allow that he has advanced a principle, on which all their encroachments, invaſions and ravages, may be advocated. By his law of nations, they are entitled to juſt what they can get and keep until it be taken from them.

The queſtion is fairly ſtated, and on this principle every thing depends on force; I will not trouble the public with arguments to confute this doctrine; it would be to call their good ſenſe, and even the moſt common ſenſe of the weakeſt in queſtion, but obſerve that this writer has, by his extreme vanity, or ignorance, or both, committed a very great blunder, when he ſays the *ſubject is a new one.* He adds, that "he has endeavoured to give it as "ſyſtematical an inveſtigation as the ſhort time allowed, "and the other buſineſs on hand, admitted of."-- Now the fact is, the ſubject is not new to any one acquainted with the true intereſt of theſe States: To him, indeed, it is evidently new, and his way of treating is not only new and unprecedented, but as laughable as it is abſurd. I beg leave to tranſcribe one paragraph, which I believe has not its parallel in any writings, ancient or modern.

"But when we view them as producing national ſup-"ply and commerce, and a means of national wealth, "we then conſider the *fiſh*, not the fiſherman, and re-"gard the conſequences of the employment more than "the employment itſelf; in the ſame manner that I di-"ſtinguiſh the coat that clothes me, from the man that "made it. In this view, we neither enquire (unleſs for "curioſity) who catched the fiſh, or whether they catch-"ed themſelves—how they were catched, or where? "The ſame ſupply would be produced, the ſame com-

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* "The Law of Nations—*juſt as if there really was* "*ſuch a law fixed and known, like the law of the ten com-*"*mandments.*"—*There are laws of nations really fixed and knowun, though Common Senſe may and appears to be as great a ſtranger to them, as he is to the practice of the law of the ten commandments.* "*The law of nations is in the-*"*ory the law of treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage,* "*and in practice, juſt what they can get and keep till it be* "*taken from them.*" *To keep what one has got, and get what one can, is a maxim, if not a law, well known to vagrants, pick-pockets, cheats and ſharpers, but it is the firſt time it has been ſtiled the law of nations.* "*The law* "*of treaties, compounded with cuſtomary uſage,*" *is a phraſe totally new and unintelligible; and it is impoſſible to judge of this compound, until we are informed what the law of treaties is, which is a principal ingredient in this extraordinary compoſition.*

" merce occaſioned, and the ſame wealth created, were " they, by a natural impulſe, to throw themſelves annu- " ally on the ſhore, or be driven there by a periodical " current or a ſtorm. And taking it in this point, it is " no more to us, than it was to the Iſraelites whether the " manna that fed them was brought there by an angel " or an inſect, an eaſtern or a weſtern breeze, or whe- " ther it was congealed dew, or a concretion of vegetable " juices."

I will not pretend to ſay what this perplexed jargon is; but it certainly is not common ſenſe, nor argument, tho' it may be the ſublime of political nonſenſe, on which he has mounted himſelf as on a Pegaſus of his own, and which tranſports him rapidly, and as in an inſtant, from Newfoundland to Falkland's iſlands, and thence to the deſerts and wilderneſs of ſin, where, wiſhing him a good appetite to his eaſtern or weſtern breeze, to his congealed dew, and concretion of vegetable juices, I bid him farewell.

The honourable Congreſs, or ſome of its members, will doubtleſs ſend for him back, as ſoon as they become ſenſible of their want of him, to inſtruct them in their duty how to ſupport properly the dignity of their character and ſtation—and to make foreign Miniſters know and keep their diſtance.

It would have been an inſult on the good ſenſe of the public, and an abuſe of their patience, to have animadverted on one half of the abſurdities or inconcluſive aſſertions contained in the piece I have conſidered. I have therefore paſſed them by, to come directly to the point, on which, after all his wild flights and wanderings, he has reſted the merits of the controverſy. If his definition of the law of nations be admitted to be juſt, one great and glorious conſequence will I hope follow; it is—that we ſhall, one and all, arm and take the field, and, quitting all wordy arguments and altercations on the ſubject, expel theſe barbarous invaders from our ſhores for ever.

As the war has been (unexpectedly to many) continued, and is likely to continue another campaign, if the preſent meaſures are purſued—and as the depreciation of our money and credit continues,—it is of importance to the public, that a fair and candid enquiry ſhould be made into the cauſes of the latter, and the real grounds of the former. Without laying open the real cauſes of the depreciation, there is no probability of having radical and certain remedies applied; and without knowing that the reaſons for continuing the war are juſt, and ſuch as render it abſolutely neceſſary, the citizens of theſe States may be diſcouraged, and deſpond under the calamities attending it.

The war was at firſt one of the cauſes of the depreciation—the depreciation has at length become one of the principal cauſes of the continuance of the war. In a future paper I propoſe treating on this ſubject.

*Philad. July 18, 1779.* AMERICANUS.

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## BOSTON.

*July* 10. A large ſchooner, with 90 pipes of old Madeira wine, ſeveral half pipes, &c. &c. prize to the privateer Terrible of Marblehead, arrived in a ſafe port the week paſt.

The Terrible has alſo captured a large ſhip of 400 tons, 18 ſix pounders, laden with proviſions, &c. which is hourly looked for.

*July* 15. Friday morning arrived at Salem, a ſnow and brig, prizes to a privateer out of that place, laden with Iriſh proviſions of all kinds.

Three days ago, arrived in a ſafe port 3 prizes, one taken by the Centipede privateer, laden with fiſh and oil, from the coaſt of Newfoundland; another with the ſame kind of cargo, and from the ſame coaſt, prize to the Roebuck; and a third laden with proviſions of various ſorts.

The Pilgrim has taken two veſſels from New-York, laden with tobacco, bound to Europe, a ſhip and a ſloop, both valuable prizes: The ſhip arrived very lately at a ſafe harbour. The Pilgrim has captured 3 other veſſels ſince ſhe left port.

It is computed that the wet proviſions and flour in this State, lately captured from the enemy, are ſufficient to ſupply our whole navigation for more than a twelve month; and that the prizes of a neighbouring State of this kind, are ſufficient to the ſame purpoſe there for more than nine months.

No leſs than 90 prizes, captured from the enemy, have been brought into this State within three months.

The Argo, a Continental ſloop, and the Maccaroni, a privateer from Salem, have taken and ſent into a ſafe port, a ſhip of force, and an armed brig from New-York: The engagement was long and ſmart: There are many inſtances beſides this, of our armed veſſels behaving with great ſpirit and intrepidity.

It is computed, that within the laſt ſix or ſeven weeks, upwards of 20,000 barrels of proviſion, wet and dry, deſigned for the uſe of the enemy on this continent, have found their way into our ports.—This is no ſmall ſupply to ourſelves, and no inconſiderable loſs to our cruel invaders, who may ſoon feel it, and be checked in ſome of their barbarous plans by the want of theſe ſtores.

Laſt Thurſday arrived in ſafe port, a ſhip of 400 tons, prize to the privateer ſhip Harlequin, of Salem, having on board 5400 barrels of proviſions, 1300 of which is flour:—She carried 18 guns ſixes and nines, and was taken after a ſmart engagement.

## PROVIDENCE, July 10.

The armed boat General Gates, of this port, and the privateer ſchooner Black Snake, have taken a ſchooner from Jamaica, bound to New-York, with 95 puncheons of rum, and carried her into a ſafe port.

*July* 15. Wedneſday laſt week arrived in port the Continental ſloop Argo, Silas Talbot, Eſq; Commander, and brought in two letters of marque, a ſhip and a brig, which he took off Sandy-Hook, in company with the Maccaroni privateer, of Salem, after a deſperate engagement of nine glaſſes, wherein Capt. Talbot had three men killed, thirteen wounded, and his veſſel ſo much damaged that it was with difficulty he got her into port; the Maccaroni had but one man ſlightly wounded. The ſhip mounts twelve double fortified four-pounders, and the brig twelve twelve-pounders, two ſix-pounders, and four howitzers; they had on board ſixty-ſeven men, were bound from New-York to Jamaica in ballaſt, and were to have cruized two months. The enemy had a conſiderable number of men wounded, but would not acknowledge that any were killed. The ſhip loſt her mainmaſt; her foretopmaſt and fore-top gallantmaſt were but juſt left ſtanding, the cap and great part of the top being ſhot away; the brig loſt her fore-topmaſt; moſt of her other ſpars, with the ſails and rigging, were very much damaged. Great honour is due to Capt. Talbot and his gallant crew, who for a long time ſuſtained the whole of the enemy's fire, within half piſtol ſhot, and returned it with the utmoſt coolneſs and bravery. The Maccaroni was ſo little damaged that ſhe continued her cruize.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

*Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, July 21, 1779.*

S I R,

" On the 16th inſtant I had the honour to inform Congreſs of a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy's poſt at Stony Point, on the preceding night, by Brigadier-Gen. Wayne, and the corps of light infantry under his command. The ulterior operations in which we have been engaged have hitherto put it out of my power to tranſmit the particulars of this intereſting event. They will now be found in the incloſed report, which I have received from General Wayne. To the encomiums he has deſervedly beſtowed on the officers and men under his command, it gives me pleaſure to add, that his own conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprize merits the warmeſt approbation of Congreſs. He improved upon the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does ſignal honour to his judgment and to his bravery. In a critical moment of the aſſault, he received a fleſh wound in the head with a muſket-ball, but continued leading on his men with unſhaken firmneſs.

" I now beg leave, for the private ſatisfaction of Congreſs, to explain the motives which induced me to direct the attempt.——

" It has been the unanimous ſentiment to evacuate the captured poſt at Stony Point, remove the cannon and ſtores, and deſtroy the works, which was accompliſhed, on the night of the 18th, one piece of heavy cannon only excepted. For want of proper tackling within reach to tranſport the cannon by land, we were obliged to ſend them to the fort by water. The movements of the enemy's veſſels created ſome uneaſineſs on their account, and induced me to keep one of the pieces for their protection, which finally could not be brought off, without riſking more for its preſervation than it was worth. We alſo loſt a galley, which was ordered down to cover the boats. She got under way on her return the afternoon of the 18th. The enemy began a ſevere and continued cannonade upon her, from which having received ſome injury, which diſabled her for proceeding, ſhe was run aſhore. Not being able to get her afloat till late in the flood tide, and one or two of the enemy's veſſels, under favour of the night, having paſſed above her, ſhe was ſet on fire and blown up.

" It is probable Congreſs will be pleaſed to beſtow ſome marks of conſideration upon thoſe officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon this occaſion. Every officer and man of the corps deſerves great credit, but there were particular ones, whoſe ſituation placed them foremoſt in danger, and made their conduct moſt conſpicuous. Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward commanded the two attacks. Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox commanded the advanced parties, or *forlorn hopes*, and all acquitted themſelves as well as it was poſſible. Theſe officers have a claim to be more particularly noticed.

" Mr. Archer, who will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches, is a volunteer Aid to General Wayne, and a gentleman of merit. His zeal, activity and ſpirit are conſpicuous upon every occaſion. I have the honour to be, *With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,*

*Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*

G. WASHINGTON.

I forgot to mention, that two flags and two ſtandards were taken, the former belonging to the garriſon, and the latter to the 17th regt. Theſe ſhall be ſent to Congreſs by the firſt convenient opportunity.

S I R, *Stony-Point, July 17, 1779.*

I have the honour of giving you a full and particular relation of the reduction of this point, by the light infantry under my command.

" On the 15th inſtant at twelve o'clock we took up our line of march from Sandy-beach, diſtant 14 miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to paſs over high mountains, through deep moraſſes, and difficult defiles, we were obliged to move in ſingle files the greateſt part of the way. At 8 o'clock in the evening the van arrived at Mr. Springſteel's, within one and a half miles of the enemy, and formed into columns as faſt as they came up, agreeable to the order of battle annexed; Colonels Febiger's and Meig's regiments, with Major Hull's detachment, formed the right column; Col. Butler's regiment and Major Murfree's two companies, the left. The troops remained in this poſition until ſeveral of the principal officers, with myſelf, had returned from reconnoitering the works. Half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward, the van of the right conſiſted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, under the command of Lieut. Col. Fleury; theſe were preceded by 20 picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer to remove the abbatis and other obſtructions. The van of the left conſiſted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of Major Steward, with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, alſo preceded by a brave and determined officer, with twenty men, for the ſame purpoſe as the other.

" At twelve o'clock the aſſault was to begin on the right and left flanks of the enemy's works, whilſt Major Murfree amuſed them in front; but a deep moraſs covering their whole front, and at this time overflowed by the tide, together with other obſtructions, rendered the approaches more difficult than were at firſt apprehended, ſo that it was about twenty minutes after twelve before the aſſault began, previous to which I placed myſelf at the head of Febiger's regiment or right column, and gave the troops the moſt pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependance on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep moraſs, the formidable and double rows of abbatis, or the ſtrong works in front and flank, could damp the ardour of the troops, who in the face of a moſt tremendous and inceſſant fire of muſketry, and from cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, forced their way, at the point of the bayonet, through every obſtacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works nearly at the ſame inſtant. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Lieut. Col. Fleury, who ſtruck the enemy's ſtandard with his own hand, and to Major Steward, who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

" Colonels Butler, Meigs and Febiger conducted themſelves with that coolneſs, bravery and perſeverance, that will ever inſure ſucceſs. Lieut. Col. Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I ſhould take up too much of your Excellency's time, was I to particularize every individual who deſerves it, for his bravery on this occaſion. I cannot, however, omit Major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very uſeful intelligence, which contributed much to the ſucceſs of the enterprize, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure I acknowledge to you, I was ſupported in the attack by all the officers and ſoldiers under my command, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themſelves in turning the cannon againſt Verplank's Point, and forced them to cut the cables of their ſhipping, and run down the river.

" I ſhou'd be wanting in gratitude was I to omit mentioning Capt. Fiſhbourn and Mr. Archer, my two Aids-de-Camp, who on every occaſion ſhewed the greateſt intrepidity, and ſupported me into the works after I received my wound in paſſing the laſt abbatis.

" Incloſed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as alſo of the enemy, together with the number of priſoners taken, likewiſe of the ordnance and ſtores found in the garriſon.

I forgot to inform your Excellency that previous to my marching, I had drawn Gen. Muhlenberg into my rear, who with three hundred men of his brigade took poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the marſh, ſo as to be in readineſs either to ſupport me, or to cover a retreat in caſe of accident, and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either had there been any occaſion for him.

The humanity of our brave ſoldiery, who ſcorned to take the lives of a vanquiſhed foe calling for mercy, reflects the higheſt honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occaſion.

I am not ſatisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each—their diſtinguiſhed bravery deſerves the higheſt commendation—the firſt belongs to the ſixth Pennſylvania regiment, and loſt 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the laſt belongs to the ninth ditto, who was more fortunate in ſaving his men, tho' not leſs expoſed. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

*Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*

*Gen. Waſhington.* ANTHONY WAYNE."

*A Return of the killed and wounded of the light infantry at the ſtorm of Stony Point, under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, July 15, 1779.*

*Colonel Febiger's Regiment.* Killed, 1 Serjeant, 6 Privates. Wounded, 7 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 29 Privates.

*Colonel Butler's Regiment.* Killed, 1 Serjeant, 2 Privates. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 25 Privates.

*Colonel Meig's Regiment.* Killed, 3 Privates. Wounded, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 Privates.

*Major Hull's Detachment.* Killed, 2 Privates. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Privates.

Total killed, 2 Serjeants, 13 Privates.

Total wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 64 Privates.

*By Order of the General,*

BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, A. D. Camp.

*Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779.*

(True Copy.)

*General Return of the Priſoners taken at Stony Point.*

*Officers ſent to Eaſton on Parole.* 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 1 Conductor of Artillery, 1 Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

*Officers and Privates wounded and ſent in.* 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Surgeon, 39 Privates.

*Left at Kakeal.* 9 Privates, 2 Attendants.

*Sent to Eaſton.* 441 Privates, 25 Servants to Officers.

Total, 543.

ABRAHAM SKINNER, Dep. Com. Priſoners.

*Goſhen, July 20, 1779.* *(Copy)*

*Return of the Enemy's killed.*

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 8 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 50 Privates. Total 63.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony Point, July 15, 1779, at night.*

*Ordnance.* Braſs, 3 12-pounders, 1 3-pounder; iron, 2 24-pounders, 2 18-pounders, and 1 12-pounder; braſs howitzer, 8 inch, 1; braſs mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2-5ths of an inch, 2.

30 ſponges, with ſtaves and rammer-heads; 9 ladles, with ſtaves; 11 wadhooks, with ſtaves; 4 drag-ropes, with pins; 4 draught chains; 24 handſpikes; 11 aprons of lead; 12 axes; 20 boxes; 10 buckets; 40 bottoms of wood, 10 inch; 5 budge barrels; 4 bruſhes for kitt; 10 hand-barrows; 1 cart-ſling, compleat; 14 large and 7 ſmall leather cartouches; 2 iron crows; 5 muzzle caps; 2 compaſſes; 10 pounds tallow candles; 15 oyl cloths.

*Flannel cartridges, filled,* 24 pounders 603, 12 pounders 1174, 3 pounders 295; 20 8 inch howitz; 38 5 and a half and 40 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars—*Empty,* 146 8 inch howitz; 240 5 and half and 240 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars.

*Cartridge paper, filled,* 18 pounders 158—empty, 18 pounders, 100; muſquet, with ball, 28,752.

3 funnels; 1816 fuzes, drove and primed; 1261 muſket flints; 9 and half pounds flax; 14 hammers; 1 powder horn; 11 tanned hides; 4 hand and two beam hooks; 9 and half ſetts mens harneſs; 6 hand hatchets; 2 and half tons of junk; 1 compleat triangle gin; 3 bars of iron; 2 cutting knives; 2 paring knives, with block and ſtaple; 9 pounds kitt; 3 iron melting ladles; 1 muſcovy and 2 dark lanthorns; 7 ſkeins Hambro line; 3 laboratory cheſts; 2 copper meaſures; 11 mallets and ſetters; 8 ſkeins marline; 100lb. nails, and 1000lb. clouts; 5 mantelets; 39 barrels corned, 4 duſty, and 4 mealed powder; 20 dozen port-fires; 15 punches for vents; 3 pair pincers; 12 plummets of lead; 2 quadrants; 4 raſps, half round; 8 fathoms of rope for lathing; 12 rockets, with ſticks; 18 ſticks port-fire; 40 ſpikes for nailing guns; 3 ſaws.

*Shot fixed with powder,* for 12-pounders, 217 round, 92 caſe; *to wood bottoms,* 24-pounders, 304 round, 104 caſe; 12-pounders, 900 round; 3-pounders, 200 round, 106 caſe.

*Shot, caſe fixed to wooden bottoms,* for howitz, 8 inch, 40; for mortars, 5 and a half inch, 80; 4 2-5ths of an inch, 80. Grape, iron bottoms, 24-pounders 95; in bags, 18-pounders 42, 10 inch mortar 40.

*Looſe ſhot.* 24-pounders 150, 18-pounders 208.

39 ſheep-ſkins; 50 fathoms ſkid and parbuckle rope; 3 ſcales, 2 feet, braſs; 4 pair ſciſſars.

*Shells,* 10 inch, fixed 20, empty 74; 8 inch, fixed 15, empty 90; 5 and a half inch, fixed 21, empty 141; 4 2-5ths of an inch, fixed 40, empty 160.

6 Scrapers for ſhells; 3300 ſponge-tackles; 12 ſpades; 6 ſhovels; 2 tarpaulins; 10 tompions; 2 officers and 1 laboratory tents; 5790 tubes; 12 pounds twine; 30 priming-wires; 1 ſett braſs weights, from 4 lbs. to 1-4 of an ounce; 2 pounds worſted; 84 wads for 24 pounders.

*For the uſe of the horſe department.* 50 ſetts large horſe ſhoes, and 3200 nails for ditto.

*For the use of the Smith.* 1 forge bellows, 1 anvil, with beek iron, 1 ſtanding vize, 1 tew iron, one coal caſk.

*Return of arms and other articles not included before.*

134 tents, 9 markees, 8 horſemens tents, 9 wall tents, 334 muſkets with bayonets, 103 cartouch boxes.

*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *July* 26, 1779.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to his Excellency General Waſhington, for the vigilance, wiſdom and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of theſe States, and which are among many other ſignal inſtances, manifeſted in his orders for the late glorious enterprize and ſucceſsful attack on the enemy's fortreſs on the banks of Hudſon's river:

That the thanks of Congreſs be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, for his brave, prudent and ſoldierly conduct, in the ſpirited and well conducted attack of Stony-Point:

That Congreſs entertain a proper ſenſe of the good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, in the aſſault of the enemy's works at Stony-Point, and highly commend the coolneſs, diſcipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occaſion:

That Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward, who by their ſituation in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, have by their perſonal atchievements exhibited a bright example to their brother-ſoldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgment of the United States:

That Congreſs warmly approve and applaud the cool determined ſpirit with which Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cauſe of their country:

That a medal emblematical of this action be ſtruck: That one of gold be preſented to Brigadier General Wayne, and a ſilver one to Lieut. Col. Fleury and Major Steward reſpectively:

That brevets of Captain be given to Lieut. Gibbons and Lieut. Knox:

That the brevet of Captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the General's letter, and Volunteer Aid to Brigadier General Wayne:

That Congreſs approve the promiſes of reward made by Brigadier General Wayne, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military ſtores taken at Stony Point be aſcertained, and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in ſuch manner and proportion as the Commander in Chief ſhall preſcribe.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*Extract of a letter from a North-Carolina officer, in the Southern army, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 22, 1779.*

"In the action the day before yeſterday the troops under command of Gen. Lincoln behaved with great intrepidity, the particulars of which I ſuppoſe you'll have before this reaches you.

"Gen. Lincoln is ſingularly brave, and highly eſteemed by all under his command.

"Gen. Butler, of the North-Carolina militia, ſurpaſſes expectation; it appears as if he would be one of the firſt military characters in the militia of our State; he is noted as a diſciplinarian, by the good order in which he keeps his brigade; his courage has not been tried in the field until the late action, but has now bravely ſtood the teſt.

"The brave Gen. Moultrie, at the head of a conſiderable force, is now on James Iſland. It is expected we will ſoon be heard of, both in front and rear of the enemy, and give them a more ſevere rub, or oblige them to evacuate this State, which we hope to leave in a much better ſituation than we found it. My two ſoldiers mentioned in my laſt, eſcaped from the enemy by ſwimming Stono river, after ſixteen days captivity".

*Extract of a letter from Bath-Town (N. Carolina) July 5.*

"A letter from the Poſt-maſter at Newbern informs me, that by letters from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, we have taken two gallies from the Britiſh army, which lay to guard their works at Stono Inlet, and deſtroyed all their flat-bottom boats, bridges and other works. The preſent ſituation of our army---Lincoln, with 4000 men at Stono; 2000 militia, commanded by General Moultrie and Count Pulaſki. Our army (this account informs me) are got between the enemy and their ſhipping."

Wedneſday laſt was ſent into this port by the brig Impertinent, John Young, commander, the ſloop of war Harlem, of 14 carriage guns and 85 men, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty. During the chace the people threw her guns overboard; the Captain took to the boat with ſome of her men, which was overſet in carrying too much ſail, and they undoubtedly periſhed; the Lieutenant (Rogers) and men were landed at Sinnepuxent, and ordered for this city.

*** *The Merchants of this city are requeſted to meet tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, at the City Tavern, to take into conſideration what meaſures are proper to be adopted on the preſent alarming occaſion.*

*For the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HARK! hear the Trumpet's pleaſant Sound!
Behold yon brave young Men!
With Britiſh Enſigns half diſplay'd,
The Trophies of our WAYNE.

Welcome, young Heroes, from the Field,
Where ye did Laurels gain;
Let ev'ry Heart exult with Joy,
And praiſe our gallant WAYNE.

See GIBBONS on the Barriers mount!
Each Soldier darts a-main—
And ev'ry Youth with Ardour burns,
To emulate our WAYNE.

The Britiſh *Butchers* hang their Heads,
Their Shame for to ſuſtain;
Whilſt ev'ry Heart, with Freedom fraught,
Praiſes the *humane* WAYNE.

No more let Faction, Fraud, Intrigue,
Our Cauſe and Councils ſtain;
Since Envy's Shafts no Hold can take
Of *WASHINGTON* and *WAYNE.*

See FREEDOM's Banners high unfurl'd,
They ſpread from Shore to Shore;
And *Malice* from her Seat is hurl'd,
She falls—to riſe no more.

*Philadelphia, July 26, 1779.*

IN General Town-Meeting held this day, the plan for ſtopping the emiſſions and raiſing a revenue by ſubſcription was unanimouſly approved of and agreed to, and a Committee appointed thereon.

The aſſociation for regulating prices was likewiſe agreed to with only a few, it is thought not more than four, diſſenting voices.

The remainder of the buſineſs, on account of the change of the weather, was deferred, and the meeting was adjourned to the next day, Tueſday, and to meet in the State-Houſe Yard at nine o'clock.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

In General Town-Meeting, held by adjournment from Monday the 26th inſt. to Tueſday the 27th, in the State-houſe yard, the buſineſs was reſumed, and the following reſolutions paſſed:

*Firſt*, That the ſucceeding Committee be elected by ballot.

*Secondly*, That the ſaid Committee conſiſt of one hundred and twenty Members for the City and Liberties.

*Thirdly*, That the Committee be elected on Monday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, at the State houſe, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the ſame manner that Members of Aſſembly are elected, by all ſuch perſons as have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance; and that each ward in the city, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, do chooſe an inſpector on Friday next, to ſuperintend the ſaid election; and that the Committee ſo choſen continue in being until the laſt day of the preſent year.

*Fourthly*, That the perſon in each ward in this City and the Northern Liberties, and the diſtrict of Southwark reſpectively, who holds the office of Conſtable, do appoint the place of election for inſpectors, and alſo take care that the ſaid election be duly and fairly held, and make return thereof at the State-houſe, on Monday next; and that no perſon be permitted to vote for inſpectors, but ſuch as have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance.

The liſt of complaints againſt certain perſons, ſome of whom appear to have acted inimical, and others accuſed of monopolizing, or breaking through the reſolutions of the laſt Town-Meeting, was read, and by a generous conſent of the Citizens was ordered to lay over to a future opportunity.

*The following queſtion from the ground was then deſired to be put, viz.*

Is it the ſenſe of this meeting that the preſent Committee have diſcharged their duty with honour?

On this queſtion a ſmall number, not ſuppoſed more than 30 hands, were held up againſt it, notwithſtanding the meeting was numerous, and on ſome points differing in opinion.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That Mr. Thomas Paine is conſidered by this meeting as a friend to the American cauſe, and therefore,

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That we will ſupport and defend him, ſo long as his conduct ſhall continue to prove him to be a friend to this country.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the thanks of this Town meeting be given to General Roberdeau, for the zeal, prudence and manly firmneſs, with which he has conducted the buſineſs thereof.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

N. B. *The whole proceedings of the meeting are preparing for the preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.*

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YESTERDAY, purſuant to adjournment, the citizens of Philadelphia met in the State-houſe yard, in order to determine upon the mode of chooſing a new Committee, to carry into execution ſundry reſolutions entered into the day before, as alſo to conſider other matters to be laid before them. During the proceedings, General Cadwallader, who had early, and who has uniformly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice and defence of his country, offered ſeveral times to addreſs his fellow-citizens, but was as often interrupted by a body of about 100 men, armed with clubs, who had marched in array, under their officers, with fife and drum, and placed themſelves near the ſtage. General Roberdeau, the Chairman of the Meeting, and ſeveral members of the Committee, exerted themſelves in vain to preſerve order. The queſtion was put by the Chairman, whether General Cadwallader ſhould be allowed to ſpeak? It was carried, as the Chairman declared, in the affirmative by a majority of votes. Notwithſtanding this majority, General Cadwallader was ſtill interrupted, in the moſt diſorderly manner, by the body of men who came upon the ground armed with clubs, as has been already mentioned. At length General Cadwallader was invited down from the ſtage, and was followed by a majority of the citizens preſent to the College yard, where, ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq; being appointed Chairman, they *unanimouſly* agreed to the following reſolutions:

1ſt. That the interruption given to John Cadwallader, Eſq; in his attempt to addreſs his fellow citizens upon the ſubject of their common intereſt and happineſs, was a violation of the LIBERTY OF SPEECH, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

2d. That we do proteſt againſt the ſaid proceeding, and againſt all ſuch of the proceedings of the Committee, and of ſuch of our fellow-citizens as remained with them in the State-houſe yard, as were carried on after we left them, and that we do not conſider ourſelves bound by them.

3d. That we do heartily concur in uſing the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſtopping the depreciation of our paper money; and for this purpoſe, we agree to vote for a Committee of 120 members on Monday next, and to ſupport them in the execution of every meaſure for keeping down the prices of goods, and appreciating the money.

Several papers, relative to an attack made upon the character and office of the Hon. Mr. Holker, Conſul and Agent General of the Marine of France for the United States, by the preſent Committee, publiſhed in Mr. Dunlap's paper of July 23, reſpecting ſome flour, being read, it was reſolved,

4th. That the ſaid papers are ſatisfactory, and that Mr. Holker has acted in a moſt unexceptionable manner, altogether becoming his rank and office under our great and illuſtrious Ally, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

5th. That Robert Morris, Eſq; has fully acquitted himſelf, in his late publication, of all the charges brought againſt him; and we do approve of his conduct in all the tranſactions mentioned in the report of the Committee.

6th. That the following Gentlemen, viz. Meſſieurs Andrew Caldwell, James Wilſon, Sharp Delaney, Whitehead Humphries, Benjamin Ruſh, Major David Lenox, and Major Benjamin Eyre, be a Committee to publiſh an account of the above proceedings.

After this the the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Morris for his ſervices as Chairman, and to General Cadwallader for the laudable zeal and firmneſs he diſcovered in defending that great and ineſtimable privilege in a free country THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH. The whole was conducted and concluded with the greateſt decorum. *Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the above-named Committee,*

ANDREW CALDWELL, Chairman.

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WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that conſiderable deſertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the poſt with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the ſervice of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deſerters from thoſe troops. The civil officers in the reſpective States where ſuch deſerters may be found, are earneſtly requeſted to give their aſſiſtance in ſecuring them; and the well affected inhabitants will do eſſential ſervice to their country, by taking into cuſtody all Britiſh deſerters travelling from the ſouthward, and delivering them to the next Commiſſary of Priſoners, or committing them to the neareſt gaol. A practice of adminiſtering the States oath of allegiance to deſerters from the convention troops, and then ſupplying them with paſſes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious conſequences, by affording them a ſafe and eaſy method of eſcaping to places in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army. Thoſe magiſtrates and other officers of juſtice, who have been induced to receive ſuch oaths, and grant paſſes in conſequence thereof, are earneſtly called upon to diſcontinue a practice ſo injurious to the States: And as thoſe paſſes have been obtained merely with a deſign to facilitate their eſcape to the enemy, the ſoldiers poſſeſſed of them are notwithſtanding to be ſecured, and treated as deſerters. They are generally clad in ſhort coarſe linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapſacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga conſiſt of the 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriſs's corps, and royal artillery, Britiſh; and of the Brunſwick dragoons, regiments of Reideſel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Heſſe Hanau, Heſſian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to diſcover the deſertion of the owners.

[redacted]*r of the Board,*
CULL, Secretary.

*The printers of the different States are deſired to inſert this advertiſement in their papers.*

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*Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.*

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday, the ſecond day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND known by the name of Doctor ECKSTINE's, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, ſix miles from the city, one from Germantown, and within a quarter of a mile of two griſt-mills, containing 25 acres, 8 of which are well timbered, eight acres of watered meadow equal to any in the ſtate, the remainder good tillable land, and chiefly planted with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit trees. There are alſo upon the premiſes three dwelling houſes, two of which are of ſtone, a barn, ſtable &c. &c. Its pleaſant ſituation, and diſtance from the city, affords an agreeable retreat for a gentleman during the ſummer ſeaſon. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known at the time of ſale by

¶ THOMAS MASON.

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BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Cheſter county, a grey MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be one year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

*July* 24, 1779. ¶ 1 W. RICHARD FAWKES.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 30th of June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near ſide; he has been uſed to the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

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*Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.*

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

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CAME to the plantation of GRIFFITH JAMES, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, the 22d of June laſt, a ROAN MARE, about 14½ hands high. Alſo an IRON GREY COLT, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1 W.

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*Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, June 12, 1779.*

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and two white ſnips, one between his noſtrils, and the other between that and the ſtar, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewiſe a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Thoſe horſes are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horſe-ſhoe on both ſhoulders, but appears much plainer on one ſide than the other, ſwitch tail, and not ſhod. Alſo went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Filley, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

*Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.*

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

## A fine, healthy Male NEGROE Child,

FIVE MONTHS OLD. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

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BUSH-HILL, *July 13, 1779.*

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Bush-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Buſh-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

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*One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland township, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, brahded D. N. on her buttock. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

*July 10, 1779.* † JOHN DANCE.

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RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*July 13, 1779.* 1 *W.* JAMES PORTER.

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*Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.*

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again. ‖ 2 *M.*

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LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tueſday, [illegible]d day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT, in Lancaſter county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about ſeven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of ſaid land, there is a ſufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent ſprings; the ſoil is well adapted for farming, and the title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and ROGER KIRK. ¶

*June 22, 1779.*

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 20th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile ſtone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the ſpots on his body, his near eye was ſore when he went away, and it run conſiderably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and ſhod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, ſtrong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R, a ſhort buſhy mane, which hangs on both ſides, and has a white ſpeck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can alſo trot but it is but ſeldom; ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner gets them again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HELLINGS. †

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near ſhoulder and buttock G B, the brand on the ſhoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather ſhort, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old ſhoes on before, one of them broke, the off ſide of his back is hurt with the hindermoſt part of the pad of the ſaddle; four years old laſt fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

*July 4, 1779.* ‖ GEORGE BRINTON.

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*Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, calls himſelf *Benjamin Baſſwell*, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almoſt new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn ſhoes, and braſs buckles. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

MICHAEL BISHOP.

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HEAD QUARTERS, *June 13, 1779.*

THE Officers commanding diviſions will take the moſt effectual means to call in all the abſent Officers of their reſpective diviſions, not on eſſential public buſineſs, to join their corps immediately. This order muſt not be diſpenſed with or delayed on any account, though the execution ſhould be attended with expence: The good of the ſervice and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuſe can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line abſent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their reſpective corps, or inform me of the cauſe of their abſence.

The Printers of all the Weſtern Newſpapers are requeſted to publiſh this order for at leaſt four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

*Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779.* ¶

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To be LETT, on Freehold Security,

*About Three Thouſand Pounds.*

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

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ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and his wife RACHEL, with young child, ſhe is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has ſome of her fore teeth out, has a very ſour look and is very bold and ſaucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a paſs with them and may change their names and paſs for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or ſecure them in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

*April 14, 1779.* ¶ JOHN HALL.

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TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſter county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent ſtream of water, ſufficient for mills or any other water-works, which ſtream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by ſeveral leſſer ſtreams of water. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame houſe, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the price, conditions of ſale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

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JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖ 4 W.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one above Meſſ. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Weſt-India Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Melaſſes, by the hogſhead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogſhead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheeſe, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the firſt quality; he keeps a conſtant aſſortment, ſells them on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail, and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡4w.

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AMERICAN PORTER,

TO BE SOLD BY

*ROBERT HARE,*

By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

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TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME two wheeled CARRIAGE, with compleat and good Harneſs. For Particulars, enquire of Mr. WEBB, at Mr. HOWARD's, Watch-Maker, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶

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BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June, FIVE DRY COWS and a STEER, each branded on the horn E. L. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ ISAAC LEWIS.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Three Mile Stone, on the Germantown road, a BAY MARE, hurt on the back with the ſaddle, one hind foot white, branded on the right ſhoulder with a horſe ſhoe, and on the left a mark not plain; alſo a black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

*July 10, 1779.* HENRY GEEL.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the SUBSCRIBER has undertaken to ride POST from Reading, in Berks county, to the city of Philadelphia, for the ſpace of ſix months, to ſet off from Reading on every Tueſday morning, and from Philadelphia on Wedneſday afternoon following, and returns to Reading on Thurſday after, with the Newſpapers and earlieſt Intelligence.

All perſons who may have Letters to ſend or to receive, are requeſted to leave and call for them at Mr. JOHN MEARS's, at the ſign of the Three Tuns, in Reading, and at the Widow RASER's, the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Poſtage to be paid on the receipt or delivery of all Letters, &c. and ſubſcriptions taken in at ſaid MEARS's and RASER's, for the carriage of the Newſpapers.

*Reading, June 26, 1779.* JAMES COTTER.

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JOHN MEARS begs leave to inform all Gentlemen travellers, and others, That he keeps a Houſe of public Entertainment, at the noted old and well-accuſtomed Inn, lately kept by Capt. Peter Witherington, deceaſed, in the town of Reading, Berks county, near the Court-houſe, now the ſign of the Three Tuns, and hath provided good accommodations for the reception of Man and Horſe. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be kindly entertained, by

*The Public's very humble ſervant,* JOHN MEARS.

*** All Letters and other papers weekly brought by the Poſt, committed to his care, ſhall be duly and carefully attended to.

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WAS LOST ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths.* Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in Birmingham, Cheſter county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

*CHARLES DILWORTH.*

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TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Suſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premiſes two good houſes, a barn, ſtable, &c. Through the land runs as good a ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill as any in the county, and good ſeats for both. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the ſubſcriber in Flemington. ¶

*May 1, 1779.* PHILIP YAUGER.

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*Lancaſter, July 3, 1779.*

*One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, 2 coats, a light ſaggathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negroe is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, Two Hundred Dollars, together with reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

The ſaid Negroe man can talk the German language, and is this country born.

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*Cheſter County, July 1, 1779.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled, An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public Money, by or for the Uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the Expenditure of the ſame, and to pay ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury:

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners for the County of Cheſter, to liquidate, audit, adjuſt, and ſettle the Accompts of the Commiſſioners of confiſcated Eſtates, and alſo the Accompts of the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants of ſaid County.

Purſuant thereto, we hereby requeſt all the Commiſſioners, the Lieutenant and Sublieutenants, as well thoſe that have been in Office, and now are not, as thoſe now in Office, that have not already ſettled their Accounts, to meet us at the Houſe of ELIJAH WEED, in Downing's-Town, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon of the 20th Day of this Inſtant, with their Accounts prepared for Settlement. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN BEATON, CALEB DAVIS, Commiſſioners. ‖ 1*w.*

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WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by

*June 28, 1779.* ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

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STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖ 4 *W.* JACOB BROWN.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 20th of April laſt, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near ſhoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately ſtolen out of the ſtable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not ſtolen. ¶

*May 21, 1779.* JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

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WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a reddiſh great coat, and a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin vilage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

*Newtown, Bucks County, June 2, 1779.* ‖ 6 *W.*

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